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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

With the increasing hot weather, the political can-dron continues to boil and bubble. The canvass in Ohio seems to be seething to an unprecedented extent. There is something remarkable in the hostility which marks the contending parties. There has been no time for many years when the agricultural products were more abundant or when prices for the same were more satisfactory. Nor can we point to a time when the industrial conditions were better, considering the depressions which have preceded better times. The factories are working extra time, while thousands of wage earners who have been out of employment for months are enjoying the results of the general prosperity. Indeed, business of every character has taken a boom, and the country is in a fair way to outstrip its previous history. These results are confessedly the outcome of the splendid doctrines incorporated into the platform of the republican party and their crystallization into positive legislation. Therefore it seems strange that there should be a bitter contest in Ohio. Senator Hanna, who by reason of his splendid executive ability and influence as a party leader and counsellor, is a logical candidate of the republican party, deserves the united support of all republicans as well as all those elements in other parties which desire a national policy which looks to the elevation of the American masses above the dictates of European financial and economic influences. It has been hinted that the fight has narrowed down to a personal one, Senator Hanna and Mr. McLean. But the good sense of republicans in Ohio will not admit of so ridiculous a situation. In the event of a personal fight, Senator Hanna would certainly come off with the prize. He is a business man of sound financial and economic principles. His interests are essentially those which pertain to Ohioans generally, and his influence has been felt among those who have profited by the deep interest he has always manifested in the upbuilding of the industrial interests of the State. He is no idle speculator, but a hard worker, and whatever he has acquired in wealth he has done by actual management of business concerns in which he has allowed thousands of his fellow citizens to become partakers. Moreover he believes in Ohio and prefers it to any other State. We do not think that the same can be said of his competitor for senatorial honors Mr. McLean as is well known here, or better, than he is in Ohio. Indeed, many of us have believed until very recently that he was a Washingtonian. This may have resulted from his connection with the Washington Gas Light Company, or it may have been because we have seen him here so long and because he appeared to represent no foreign interest and held no representative position that he has been thought a Washingtonian. But, however that may be, there is a vast difference between the representative weights of the two men, and it is not difficult to choose the better man. Some talk is being indulged in to the effect that the colored vote is discounted and proposes to take a tack by its maneuvers. This is nonsense. The colored vote is

Ohio possesses too much discriminating horse-sense to allow himself to be led off by fox-fire, and will certainly show his fidelity and consistency by voting the straight republican ticket. The anti-civil-service-all-for-office-get-it-or-bust convention which it is said will soon meet in Ohio to denounce the policy of the administration, has been suggested by the tramp element of this city, aided by a few kickers in other cities; but it will be a thing likely to die "a bornin'" at best cut but a very sorry figure and result in the ignominious defeat of the projectors. If reports are worth anything, Hanna will secure the legislature and be re-elected United States Senator for a full term. The BEE certainly predicts that Ohio will roll up the necessary majority, and thus demonstrate in the old time way its devotion to good politics and good men.

WHO ARE RUNNING THE SCHOOLS?

TOO MUCH AUTHORITY. THE PEOPLE'S COMPLAINT.
Some for years ago the poor teachers in the public schools of this city were terrorized by a certain class of trustees. These men would compel teachers to submit to them or pay them a bonus for promotions. If they were too poor to pay they were compelled to sacrifice their virtue. Conditions have since changed. The arbitrary power of the board has been delegated from the trustees to the supervising principals, who now seem to own our schools. It is a general complaint among some teachers, of the tyrannical and arbitrary power of some of the supervising principals. For some time there has been a personal fight against Miss Grace Dyson, until it has resulted in her transfer and reduction. What does it mean? Is favoritism to control the public schools of this city?

INCOMPETENT JUDGES.

The greatest affliction the people of this city has had, is incompetent judges on the Police court bench. Every one-horse justice of the peace, with few exceptions would be willing to have the support of the colored members of the bar to urge his claims, although some of them have the audacity to say that they decide cases on the amount of influence a lawyer possesses and not according to law. A man who hasn't sense enough to decide a case according to law and not by the color of his skin, is not the proper man to be judge of any court. It is hoped that President McKinley will appoint a worthy colored member of the bar to one branch of the Police court.

BAD CONDITION OF OUR SCHOOLS.

If there ever was a time when we need a change in our High and Normal schools it is now. The superintendent, Mr. Cook who has been at the head of the schools for some time, seem to be subordinate to the supervising principals. It seems that the superintendent, should be acquainted with the doings of the teachers before the trustees are. If the trustees have any respect for our superintendent they would suspend any supervising principal who would bring a matter to them before it was first submitted to the superintendent.

THE BEE is confident that no supervising principal would dare to go over Mr. Powell's head and report a school matter to a trustee.

Some few months ago two teachers were suspended because it is alleged a fastidious supervising principal thought these ladies meant to insult him. The matter was reported to the trustee and not the superintendent. We did learn that the trustee called the attention of the superintendent to it. Mr. Cook was officially ignorant of the matter. The duty of the trustees in this particular was to have directed this supervising principal to Mr. Cook. Mr. Cook is a diplomat and a gentleman. He should be recognized as superintendent or his office abolished.

WHAT I SAW AND HEARD.

Mr. Travis Glasco has been called to answer the attack of the enemy.

There is a class of common white people who go to Bay Ridge, Md., full of prejudice. This class generally comes from Alexandria, Va. A company of refined colored ladies went to Bay Ridge last week and when it was about dinner time, they started to sit down at a table, long enough to feed 50 people, but a white woman and her son who were seated at one end objected. Notwithstanding the objections the colored ladies seated themselves.

There is colored democratic movement on foot in this city to call a convention in Cleveland, Ohio for the purpose of assisting McLean. There are some dissatisfied Washington politicians behind this movement.

The editor of the Cleveland Gazette, is not at all easy in mind. He is very anxious to come to Washington and fill an office. As he imagines that he is too large for any office that may be given him, he has decided to remain at home and oppose Gov. Bushnell.

Col. James Hill of Mississippi who imagined that the success of the colored politicians south rested upon his shoulders, has been knocked out again. Mr. Demas has been appointed naval officer, at New Orleans, with his knowledge, but without his consent. "This is a hard blow to father," Col. Hill is no doubt convinced that there are "other pebbles on the beach."

The High and Normal schools are greatly in need of new heads. Perhaps they will be made some time soon.

What THE BEE would like to know is, whether the trustees are running the schools or the supervising principals? Some of these understrappers imagine that they own the entire schools. Well it is quite likely, that the new trustees will teach these subordinates their places.

There are to be grade meetings after the reorganization of the schools. There are no grade meetings in the colored schools. There should be some created.

The candidates for the judgeship of the Police court, are getting numerous.

Justice of the Peace O'Donnell is a candidate, but his name is Dennis Major McKinley will certainly appoint a man who knows the laws of the District, if nothing more.

When that cackling hen around the Police court is removed, perhaps there will be some respect shown colored lawyers.

A judge who cannot stand honest criticism ought to resign. A question that is being discussed daily is, who is judge of the Police court, District attorney Pugh or who? Whatever Pugh says goes.

ROUNDER.

If the supervising principals are running the schools the people ought to know it.

Capt. J. W. Lyons is not a candidate for register of the Treasury. He will not be shelved that way.

If Col. James Hill, of Mississippi gets what he wants he will not be the only "pebble on the beach."

The Maryland republicans will win, notwithstanding they are stuck in Mudd.

Justice of the Peace Mr. A. S. Taylor will no doubt be convinced that he has made a mistake. The influence that he may need will some day come from the source he has repudiated.

The October editions of THE BEE will be the greatest in the history of the paper.

Dr. F. J. Shadd is one of the most active trustees on the school board.

The BEE was the first paper to advocate a director of music in the colored schools.

Trustee Harries is just the man to be appointed on the committee to examine candidates for musical director.

Editor Hutchins, of the Times, and our esteemed friend of the Post, will please accept the thanks of the colored people for their worthy editorials in their behalf.

WOMEN'S DRESS GOODS.

Will Come High When the Dingley Tax is Added.

The extremely high duties which Dingley proposes to collect from women's dress goods should be more generally understood by the women of this country. It is they who must suffer most because of these duties. Here are a few samples of the increased duties taken from a list prepared by Mr. P. B. Worrall, of the dress goods importing firm of Fred Butterfield & Co., of New York:

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 1s. per yard, equal to 24 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 33.6 cents per yard, while under the proposed tariff it would cost 67.8-16 cents per yard.

"A wool and cotton cloth costing in England 2s. 4d. per yard, equal to 56 cents in our money, weighing 28 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 78.4 cents per yard, would under the proposed tariff cost \$1.4858 per yard.

"An all worsted cloth, costing in England 2s. 1d. per yard, equal to 50 cents in our money, weighing 16 ounces to the running yard, and costing under the present tariff 70 cents per yard, would cost under the proposed tariff \$1.298 per yard.

"A 32-inch black serge (cotton warp), costing in England 7s. 9d. per yard, equal in our money to 15.25 cents, weighing less than four ounces to the square yard, costs under the present tariff 22.57 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 30.07 cents per yard.

"A 27-inch black sicilienne (cotton warp), costing in England 7s. 7d. per yard, equal to 15.75 cents in our money, weighing 3.7 ounces to the running yard, costs under the present tariff 23.62 cents per yard. Under the proposed tariff it will cost 33.92 cents per yard."

A WONDERFUL PILL.

Uncle Sam Won't Be Fooled by Any Quack Remedy.

Uncle Sam—Why, doctor, that looks like the pill McKinley gave me to reduce my revenue.

Dr. Dingley—Yes; its ingredients are practically the same, though perhaps they are somewhat stronger.

U. S.—But you say this is to increase my revenue. How can it work both ways?

Dr. D.—It is a protection and prosperity pill, and will produce any effect desired. It is an infallible cure for any and all fiscal and industrial ills. If



taken in sufficiently large quantities, it will keep all foreign germs out of your system and leave you happy, prosperous and—

U. S.—Hold on there, doctor. You've said enough to convince me that, like all advertised panaceas, it's a quack remedy. Besides, I've tried it and found it about the nastiest dose I ever took. Its effects were also bad—very bad. It deranged my whole system and filled it so full of trust germs that I've been laid up ever since. I don't want any more of your "protection" pills, and don't see why they call a protection doctor again. It must have been a mistake.

Why Increase the Coal Duty?

Under the existing tariff bituminous coal pays 40 cents a ton. The Dingley bill proposes to make this 75 cents. In 1895-6 the imports of bituminous coal into the United States were 1,243,835 tons. The exports were 2,246,284. The figures from Canada were: Imported from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, etc., 123,404 tons; from Quebec, Ontario, etc., 39,987; from British Columbia, 627,257; exports to these three divisions respectively, 413 tons, 1,672,302 and 3,094. Canada now proposes in case the Dingley rate is imposed to retaliate by a high duty on our coal, which will certainly not stimulate exports. Here is an export business worth twice as much as the corresponding import business, and it is proposed to run the risk of ruining the former for the sake of screwing \$350,000 taxes out of the latter, and this on the plea of reviving American industry. Can any sane man fail to see that, even assuming that imports do not fall off, it is hardly worth while for the sake of a paltry \$350,000 to tempt Canada into ruining an established business nearly twice as large as that which is to yield the tax? Yet this is the way in which "the old thing works."

Iniquitous Lumber Tariff.

"The proposed tariff on lumber," the Boston Transcript (rep.) says, "is simply a measure to pick the pockets and crush the industry of a large, useful and influential class of American citizens. It is uneconomic, unscientific, suicidal. The statements upon which this schedule was made up are shown to have been insidious and misleading. The result will be to strip the country not of an annually recurring income, but of its white pine principal, which at present rates is within ten years of exhaustion, and also to ruin a large class of business men in this country who deserve better things. It does not seem possible that men claiming to represent the people will permit such a measure to have the force of law. If they do, it will cease to be folly and become iniquity."

URGE MODERATION.

Woolen Manufacturers Oppose High Duties on Wool.

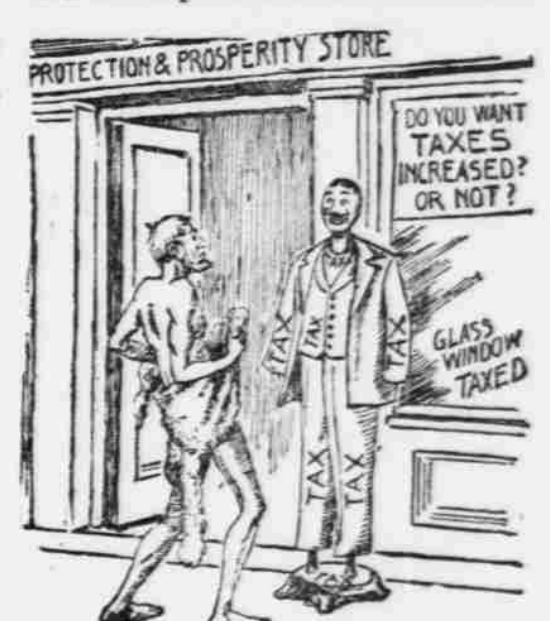
Some of the severest criticisms not only of special duties and clauses, but of the whole accused protective system, come from the protected manufacturers themselves in their struggle with opposing interests. Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Woolen Manufacturers' association, is now and always has been a staunch protectionist. As such he believes that the 70,000,000 consumers of this country are legitimate subjects for plunder and that the manufacturers are the proper persons to enjoy the protection.

The free wool experiment which we have been trying for three years, besides being an object lesson in the way of cheap woolens, has taught the woolen manufacturers that they can make as much or more profit with free wool and moderate protection, which permits people of moderate means to wear real woolen goods, than with high duties on both wool and woolens which restrict the use of wools to people in good circumstances. The manufacturers therefore display more than their usual modesty and patriotism in the advice which they are giving to congress. Mr. North is in Washington to voice the manufacturers' patriotism. Here is part of his advice as taken from the Washington correspondence of the Dry Goods Economist:

I am free to say the bill is far from satisfactory to the woolen manufacturers. The chief fault is to be found with the raw wool duties, which are so high that our manufacturers will find themselves sorely embarrassed. It is true the committee has provided compensatory duties which are probably sufficient to offset the duties on raw wool, but the difficulty will be, in my opinion, that the very considerable increase in price which must be made to cover the additional cost of raw material will have the effect of cutting down consumption to an extent that will be disastrous to the manufacturers. I do not contend that the rates on woolen manufactures in the bill are not sufficient to protect us against too severe foreign competition, but the limit of the consumer's purchasing power must control him in buying woolen manufactures, and I fear the rates of the new bill will very materially restrict consumption.

This is practically saying to Dingley, Aldrich and the other servants of the protected manufacturers at Washington:

"Go slow with your high duties and don't try to protect too many. If you let everybody into the protection ring, there will be nobody outside to prey upon and we will have to prey upon each other. Don't make the mistake of taxing raw material too high. We wouldn't mind it if we could sell our goods and charge the tax over to the consumer. But when the tax is so high that we have to make our prices almost out of sight we have found that we cannot sell so many goods because the people can't afford to wear clothes—that is, woolen clothes, which are the only ones worth considering, because they are the only ones which we manufacture. Our solicitude for the dear American consumer is such that we do not wish to compel him to clothe himself in



the skins of beasts, which are neither fashionable nor healthful. Let us not tax him to death. Let us be reasonable and encourage him to live and wear clothes. By so doing we can keep our mills running and give employment to American workmen at American wages, which, after all, is the chief object aimed at by us protected manufacturers."—Byron W. Holt.

The Protectionist Performance.

The following is a part of ex-Congressman John De Witt Warner's criticism of the Dingley bill:

"As it stands the most brilliant part of the pending performance consists in eating the words of the same actors in the Fifty-first congress. The McKinley bill of that date was virtually entitled 'a bill to reduce revenues.' The Dingley bill is specially commended as a revenue getter. The McKinley bill pointed with pride to the poor man's free breakfast table. The Dingley bill puts upon sugar—a single item of the breakfast table—one-third of the total amount of the tariff tax proposed. The items which are supposed to help the farmer are good examples of so setting your trap as to 'catch 'em a-cumins' and 'give 'em.' For instance, we have reciprocity in order to give the farmers a market abroad for what it is assumed they cannot produce for home consumption unless they are highly protected, as is done by another section of the bill."

Senator Sherman at His Best.

Every advance toward a free exchange of commodities is an advance in civilization. Every obstruction to a free exchange is born of the same narrow, despotic spirit which planted castles upon the Rhine to plunder peaceful commerce. Every obstruction to commerce is a tax upon consumption. Every facility to a free exchange cheapens commodities, increases trade and population and promotes civilization.—John Sherman in 1868.

Retraction for Campaign Funds.

In the opinion of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, "the most retroactive feature of the Dingley bill is the provision for paying back to the big manufacturers their campaign contributions."

The Ohio campaign is getting warm.

The Blaine Invincible Club ought to give itself a rest.

The colored detective ought to be given a medal. It should be made of leather.

The colored republicans of Ohio will stand together.

Col. James Hill, of Mississippi, who is the candidate for internal revenue collector will not be appointed.

The street corners are crowded now with place hunters.

The colored schools are greatly in need of grade meetings.

Dr. Shadd is to be congratulated for the appointment of Misses Plummer and McGinnis. These ladies should have been appointed long ago. The appointment of Miss Plummer is indeed a deserving one, as she was turned down some time ago unjustly. Dr. Shadd has proven his friendship for the poor girl.

When the President settles the registership of the treasury his hearts will be at ease.

Assistant Chief Sullivan, of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing is one faithful public officer.

Every politician of any prominence in this country is in the office hunting.

THE NEGRO PULPIT IS A FAILURE.

So far as correcting wrongs and improving the morals of those who live in the huts and hovels the negro pulpit has failed. We may now turn to our schools and see what steps are being taken in that direction. The teachers, to a certain extent, care but a little for the parent. He or she does a little to improve the low condition of those in the alleys, the by-ways and high-ways. Dress seems to be uppermost in the minds of some of our teachers, while but little is being done to correct the evils that may exist among the poor colored people. The pulpit has failed to improve the moral condition of the people, while our public schools are derelict in advancing or improving the condition of the people.

THE BEE WOULD LIKE TO KNOW.

Why some colored men are not appointed to District offices.

Who are running the colored schools.

Who will the new trustees be.

How will the fight come out in Maryland.

Will Col. Holland be reinstated under rule 10.

How will the next delegates from the District be elected.

Will the arbitrary authority of the supervising principals be curtailed.

IT IS RUMORED.

Colored republicans must get together if they want anything.

The registership of the Treasury will be settled in a few days.

Dr. Williams will be defended in his suit by District Attorney Davis.

Col. M. M. Parker will be the United States marshal.

The BEE will be a daily.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State of Ohio, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. See testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Just published, Kelley Miller's Reply to Hoffman's "Race Traits and Tendencies," which was read before the Bethel Literary, the Hampton College and the American Negro Academy. Copies can be obtained from Mr. J. W. Cronwell, 1439 Pierce Place, or Mr. John H. Wills, 506 11th Street N. W.